

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 70

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—TRACKED TO DEATH, at 8 P. M.; THE MADNESS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:15 P. M.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street and Broadway.—CALLEDERS' GEORGIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

STADT THEATRE.
No. 45 Broadway.—THE FIDELITY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:15 P. M.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Fourth avenue and Broadway.—CRUCES, TROTTERS AND MENAGERIE, afternoon and evening, at 8 and 10.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street.—GROFLE-GROFLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway.—French Opera House.—GROFLE-GROFLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

NILES.
Broadway.—CORD AND GRASS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BOY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourth street.—ELIZABETH, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE.
No. 98 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—THE SHAGBARK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Brooklyn.—JACK CADE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold advanced to 115½. Stocks were depressed. Foreign exchange was steady, and money on call easy at 2½ a 3 per cent.

MEXICO has been on the eve of a new revolution. It has miscarried, thanks to the patriotism of General Roca, who supported the government, by the last accounts. He has had time to change his mind.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT has resolved to suspend the sessions for nearly three weeks to allow the members to enjoy the Easter holidays. Work will be resumed on the 5th of April, and on the 15th the government will present the budget.

VALMASEDA RELATIVELY.—Valmaseda, who distinguished himself by shooting the Havana students, has again arrived in the Ever Faithful Isle. His advent was the signal for rejoicing among the volunteers. The proximity of Gomez, however, modifies their joy.

THE DUANE STREET DISASTER.—The Mayor has at last demanded an explanation from the Chief of the Fire Department in reference to his neglect of duty in the Duane street disaster. The Mayor's action is somewhat tardy, but is in the right direction. We hope the investigation into this lamentable affair will not be allowed to drag. Punishment, short, sharp and decisive, should be meted out to the guilty parties.

JOHN MITCHELL.—Mitchell has again contested the representation of Tipperary. This time he has a conservative opponent, and though fully one-third of the constituency, including the rich tradesmen and the Catholic clergy, absented themselves from the polls, Mitchell is thought to have secured a majority of about one thousand votes. It is probable that Mr. Moore, the conservative, will be declared elected by the House of Commons. The home rulers will thus have lost one of the most important seats in Ireland through Mr. Mitchell's very ill-advised candidacy.

THE CUBAN WAR.—The Cubans hold their ground in the Ciego Villas. A battle near Santa Clara is the latest news, in which three Spanish battalions had a tough fight with the insurgents. In all those latter fights it is somewhat curious that the Spaniards tell us the dead are mostly colored men. Have they not been assuring the world for the last five years that the insurrection is maintained wholly by Chinamen and runaway slaves? We wonder why it surprises them that the dead are colored men under these circumstances.

Abandonment of Civil Service Reform—its Probable Significance.

The fate of civil service reform is decided at last, but the consequences of the abandonment are as ominous as the results of the endeavor were unsatisfactory. Upon no question which has engaged the attention of the people since the close of the war have our public men exhibited so much insincerity as on this pretence of reform in the civil service. It has been the hobby of both parties as occasion served, but the purpose of neither. Mr. Jencks tried in vain to have his scheme adopted by Congress, but he failed, as everybody knew he must fail, and when he retired from public life his measure was no further advanced than when he first introduced it into the House. The effect of the agitation, however, was to quicken the outcry of the opposition against the corruptions of the public service, and for the moment it seemed as if the democracy was to become the loudest champion of the Jencks idea. Not to be outdone in this direction, in which both parties were determined that nothing should be done, the President assumed to bring about a new era of purity by relinquishing his power of appointment to boards and competitive examinations. Congress passed no mandatory laws upon the subject, but gave General Grant authority to act in the matter according to his own sweet will. After a board of civil service commissioners had spent weeks and months in considering the rules for the new order of appointments to public office the code which was adopted was put into operation by a mere Executive decree. The schoolmaster performed the functions of the politician and candidates for places in the departments and the custom houses began to be chosen on account of their proficiency in the three R's rather than because of the value of their party services. From the beginning the system was a failure, and it was not long until Mr. George William Curtis, one of the most earnest and sincere of the Commissioners, resigned in disgust, because he saw the insincerity with which the new rules were administered. They were still adhered to, however, by the President, with some show of earnestness, till the meeting of Congress last December, when he announced in his annual Message his purpose to abandon the scheme altogether unless Congress adopted some practical legislation upon the subject. This Congress failed to do, and it is now announced that the President, construing the want of action according to his suggestion as a disapproval of the system, has directed the abandonment of the whole scheme of civil service reform. It is a sorry conclusion to a specious pretence, and will be received by the country with as little favor as any single act of the present administration. The people were never very earnest believers in civil service reform by the competitive system, but they know that there is as much reason for it now as there ever was, and recognizing the fact that the President has as much power for its enforcement as he ever had, they will be apt to look for ulterior motives as the cause for its abandonment.

What are these motives? We fear the answer may be found in the present condition of politics and the ambitious purposes of General Grant. In spite of the lessons of the elections, including the recent result in New Hampshire, and of the rebuke of the administration policy by Congress, the third term visions have not yet wholly faded from the Presidential mind. Indeed, these events apparently have only intensified His Excellency's aspirations. That which the people will not voluntarily bear to the Executive Mansion is to be gained by the force of patronage and power. Already the leading men among the faithful have tasted the sweets of Executive favor. Mr. Orth goes to Austria and Mr. Maynard to Turkey, these gentlemen being among the most prominent and earnest of the President's personal supporters. Their appointment to these missions taken in itself would have been a matter of small significance had it not been for the subsequent indication of the third term policy. Of these signs the abandonment of the civil service system is one of the most potent. Unless this action is a display of mere puerility on the part of His Excellency—a quality we would be very slow to attribute to him—it can portend nothing short of a clean sweep of the office-holders not fully in accord with the administration. Anything short of this would not justify the President in a matter where he has always been his own master. The civil service system adopted by the government just before the last Presidential election was purely an administration policy. Its adoption served a special purpose then, and it is quite likely that its abandonment is to be made to serve a similar purpose now. With the entire army of office-holders as his personal retainers it would be comparatively easy for the President to pack the National Convention and overturn the will of the people. Whether such is his purpose cannot be long concealed. In the time of Jackson and Van Buren such a sudden change of policy so deliberately planned would have been accepted as having only one purpose, and the opposition to it would have been instantaneous and universal. If General Grant, in freeing himself from the trammels which he was so ready to impose upon his own action, seeks thereby to strengthen his Presidential chances in 1876, he is likely to find a resistance as general as a like attempt would have met in the earlier days of the Republic. In the United States majorities are not made by postmasters and customs and internal revenue officials, whatever may be their influence in organizing and moulding conventions. This simple fact contains a lesson worth heeding at all times, and it is especially worthy the attention of General Grant if he has abandoned his pet scheme of civil service reform for the purpose of forwarding his third term prospects.

Hitherto President Grant has attained all his ends by remaining perfectly passive while events shaped themselves. Within a comparatively recent period there has been a change in his attitude before the country. In his last annual Message there was something of a hectoring tone toward Congress, especially in this matter of the civil service rules. This new spirit was subsequently emphasized in that marvellous Arkansas Message which he sent to the Senate. In both cases there was a threat, and in the one instance the threat has been carried into effect in a way to suggest the fears we have already expressed. The passive policy is apparently

to give way to a policy of aggression. The politicians so long excluded from the Executive presence are to be restored to favor. Heads that are not good for votes are to fall into the basket of official decapitation that they may be replaced by such as will help to carry States and districts. Patronage is to smooth the way to unparalleled political distinction in the person of General Grant. At least such is the only natural inference to be drawn from this systematic and determined abandonment of civil service reform, and it has its warrant also in the events which have gone before and are to follow after. The October and November elections left the republican party without a majority in States where it had long been supreme, and for the first time in sixteen years the Lower House of Congress was found to be democratic. Both in and out of Congress there were signs of dissatisfaction among the adherents of the administration. The party refused fully to endorse the President's Southern policy, and the Force bill failed in the Senate, while the House practically declared that His Excellency misinterpreted the condition of Arkansas in his Message to the other chamber. New Hampshire shows the first signs of reaction against the popular verdict of last fall, but, while the State was barely carried by the republicans, even this result is to be attributed to opposition to the third term idea. Clearly there must be a coup d'état or the whole political fabric of the administration will crumble to the earth. The passive policy will not answer in such an emergency. There must be strength, rehabilitation, organization; and these can be gained only by the operations of the political quillotine. The only thing that stood in the way of sweeping changes in every department of the public service was the competitive system which the President had imposed upon his administration. Congress had not been mandatory before, and it was not likely it would become mandatory in this matter, even in the face of the President's Message. Now Congress has ceased to exist without action being taken, and the civil service system is also at an end. The latter result is to be regretted, not because of the actual good the civil service rules accomplished for the country, but on account of the disappointments in their failure. It is discreditable to a great people that a work thus seriously undertaken should be abandoned by the Executive at whose instance it was adopted, and under circumstances which seem to indicate sweeping changes in the public service for mere political ends.

Sir John Falstaff Outdone.

The Aldermen charged with the keeping of King Kalakaua must have heard of the doings of their predecessors who cared for the Japanese Embassy in the days when Japanese Tommy made a sensation in New York. The bills defy all the ordinary rules of arithmetic, and the King's suite is found to have comprised six persons of whom His Royal Highness probably never heard. Besides, there are very suspicious circumstances attending the bill for the dinners, "sundry drinks" and wines and cigars, in which the King is supposed to have indulged. Our reporter reproduces this remarkable document, as follows:—

Dec. 22—bottle Piper Heidsieck.....	\$2 00
30 R. V. cigars.....	10 00
Dec. 24—bottle Heidsieck.....	3 00
17 R. V. cigars and 1 dinner.....	3 00
30 R. V. cigars and 1 Piper Heidsieck.....	4 40
Sundry drinks.....	1 55
Dec. 25—dinners.....	6 75
Drinks and cigars.....	3 20
Dinner, wine and cigars.....	15 55
Dec. 26—Wines and drinks.....	8 00
Dec. 29—Wines and drinks.....	6 50
Total.....	\$94 75

This reminds us of a similar bill rendered by a gentleman of aldermanic proportions, named Falstaff, as reported by one William Shakespeare. It was as follows:—

The Black Hills Expedition.

The story told in another column by a Yankton correspondent is not very encouraging for prospective treasure seekers in the Black Hills. Although Mr. Gordon and his lieutenant put the best face on the condition and prospects of their friends they are forced to admit that their gold find in the new "El Dorado" was very trifling—so much so that few sensible people are likely to be drawn to the Black Hills by what Mr. Gordon relates as his personal experience. Up to the time when Mr. Gordon left his companions to return for reinforcements no hostile Indians had appeared; but this is not to be wondered at, as Mr. Gordon, with commendable prudence, only stayed a few days with the pioneer expedition. It is very probable that before his return with new adventurers many of the first band will have perished by Indian bullets. Whether this occur or not, it is well to ask, has the government no duty to perform in reference to Mr. Gordon and his friends? Has not the government pledged its faith to the Indians that these Black Hills are to be reserved for their use? This being so, it is disgraceful that bands of adventurers are allowed to organize and invade the territory of a friendly tribe. Might it not be well to arrest Mr. Gordon as a freebooter and send out a force to bring back the pioneer colony before they involve the country in an Indian war that may cost millions of dollars and thousands of valuable lives, because a few greedy men are allowed to trample upon treaties to which the honor and good faith of the nation is pledged?

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION have done a wise act in restoring the members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital removed by the previous Commission. These gentlemen were Drs. Isaac E. Taylor, J. J. Crane, Fordyce Barker, L. A. Sayre, A. B. Mott and Austin Flint, Jr., who will be recognized as among the most eminent medical practitioners in the city. Young Dr. Flint is the only member of the old Board not included in the new, and his name, we understand, was omitted at his own request. The gentlemen who were so unjustly ejected from the Board last summer had given from fifteen to twenty-one years' service to the hospital, and their restoration is a worthy recognition of invaluable assistance to the institution.

Secretary Bristow's Call for Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury has relieved the uncertainty and anxiety which has rested upon the business community for the last few days by the formal issue of his call for the thirty millions of bonds, with a detailed specification of their classes and numbers. They are all of the issue of 1862, and about twenty-four millions are coupon bonds and the remaining six millions or thereabouts registered bonds. We explained on a recent occasion that the registered bonds are held in this country and that a very large proportion of the coupon bonds is held abroad. When bonds which have been exported to Europe are called in there is a liability that the gold paid for them will be sent abroad, whereas the gold paid for bonds in American hands is likely to remain in the country, unless our imports of merchandise should exceed our exports. We therefore hoped that the greater proportion of the bonds called in for the sinking fund would be registered bonds. But it seems that the Secretary of the Treasury has no discretion as to the particular classes of bonds which he shall first pay. The act of March 3, 1875, by which this call is authorized, provides that it shall be in accordance with a section of the Revised Statutes, which directs that bonds be called in the order of their number and issue. This is no doubt an equitable law. Bonds of long date always bear a higher price in the market, and if the government acts uniformly on the rule of redeeming them in the order of their issue the reasonable expectations of purchasers cannot be disappointed.

The banks of the country have reason to congratulate themselves that so small a proportion of registered bonds is called for. The banks are the chief holders of this kind of bonds, and we suppose that the whole amount pledged to secure their circulation is of this form. They save the inconvenience of cutting off coupons in the semi-annual payment of interest, and if these pledged bonds were called in the banks would be compelled to purchase an equal amount of others to replace them. The withdrawal of so large an amount as thirty millions tends to enhance the price of bonds, and the banks would accordingly suffer a loss if compelled to make new purchases to secure a part of their circulation. They might be compelled to pledge five per cent bonds instead of the six per cent bonds withdrawn, in which case there would be a diminution of one per cent on the profits of their circulation, which would increase the tendency developed within the last few months to surrender their notes and thereby contract the currency.

The six millions of gold to be paid for registered bonds will be likely to stay in the country, easing the gold market and facilitating the payment of duties by the importing merchants. How large a proportion of the twenty-four millions of gold paid for coupon bonds will be exported cannot be predicted. In the first instance the proceeds of the bonds sent home from Europe for redemption will be transmitted in the form of bills of exchange, and the amount of gold exported will depend on the price of foreign bills. If the spring exportations of grain and cotton should be large and the spring importations of goods moderate a comparatively small amount of gold will be sent out of the country. Let this turn out as it may, it will be an advantage to the Treasury to exchange thirty millions of dead gold, which earns nothing, for bonds on which it would otherwise have to pay six per cent interest. This operation is a clear saving to the Treasury, whether a considerable proportion of the gold is exported or not. As regards the immediate business of the country, half or two-thirds of this gold might as well be in Europe as to be locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, where it is of no more use than if it were still hidden in the mines. The buoyant tone which this important step will give to business is legitimate, and we welcome every event which tends to lift up the community from depression and despondency and set the wheels of enterprise again in motion.

LADY MORDAUNT GUILTY.—The remarkable divorce suit which occasioned so much scandal in England a few years ago has at length been judicially decided. It will be remembered that an effort was made to prevent Sir Charles Mordaunt obtaining a divorce on the ground of his wife's insanity. In order to shut out a child he had good reason to believe illegitimate from succession to the Mordaunt title and estates he persistently sought legal redress, and has at length triumphed. The appearance of the heir presumptive to the English throne in the case gave the scandal unusual interest for the people, as it seemed likely at one period that the Prince of Wales would be joined as co-respondent. This expectation was, however, defeated by the Prince appearing as a witness and swearing positively that though he had visited the lady very frequently their relations had never gone beyond the bounds of friendship. The verdict against Lady Mordaunt is a severe blow to several noble houses in England, as her three sisters—all remarkable for their beauty—are married to great territorial nobles.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The public will learn with sincere satisfaction that the Virginia question is at last set at rest—let us hope forever. American diplomacy has nothing to boast of in the transaction. The infant to our flag was of more consequence than the few thousand dollars Spain has flung at the Washington government such as give a few pence to an importunate beggar to be rid of a nuisance. Rumors have even circulated that this act of tardy and insufficient reparation was only decided upon when a bargain was struck that in return for this convention we should recognize little Alfonso as King of Spain. We hope that this rumor is unfounded. Such a bargain would be a dishonor to this country and would be reprobated by the honest men of all parties.

SEIZING MEXICO.—The religious agitation continues in Mexico, and the Protestants are preparing to emigrate. The Church party, incensed by the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity, are fomenting trouble, and there are signs of a new struggle between the Church party and the so-called liberals. There is a little side revolution going on in Michoacan, but a breeze up in the mountains there does not one much harm.

Punishment and Reform.

We print this morning a résumé of the way our police and police courts trample upon the rights of the citizen, together with a picture of the cruelty and neglect manifested in the public institutions of the city. No subject could be more important. Judge Flammer's conduct in the Stockvis case shows that the criminal law is administered without any regard to justice. At every stage of that case a recklessness is exhibited that is not only astounding but criminal. According to his own testimony at the Coroner's inquest—testimony as remarkable in its way as any ever given by a judge in regard to a judicial proceeding—he could not conceive of any mistake that he had committed which he was not ready to commit over again. How often he may have done so it is impossible to learn. This is only one case out of many. If it differs from the others in any respect it is in the thoroughness and completeness with which it illustrates the outrages which may be perpetrated upon a man under arrest by the officials in every department into whose hands he may fall. That such a case, showing ignorance, recklessness and cruelty everywhere, should happen at all shows how necessary it is that we shall stop and correct a system which permits these abuses. The cause of the wrongs is a plain one. Under our system of government by commissions the details of the public business escape the knowledge and attention of the Commissioners, while their subordinates commit all manner of abuses. That Mr. Stockvis was so cruelly neglected on Blackwell's Island was doubtless a great surprise to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as to the public. There has been abundant evidence that the Police Commissioners have no real knowledge or control of the workings of their department. There is no official responsibility anywhere. That such responsibility shall begin, and that the constant violations of the law which now disgrace the metropolis shall cease, are reforms that must be speedily accomplished, though the task seems as formidable and almost as hopeless as the attempts of King Arthur at ridding his dominions of the turbulent barons.

This is not a matter to be quieted as soon as possible and speedily forgotten. Justice will not be done unless Mr. Justice Flammer is brought before the Court of Common Pleas, as prescribed by law, for carelessness and neglect of duty, his testimony before the Coroner establishing their habitual character. And there must be no delay in bringing the persons inculpated by the verdicts in the St. Andrew's church disaster before the courts. The officers of the Fire Department and of the Department of Buildings who were to blame in the matter must not be allowed to hold office longer than it will require to remove them. Both Mr. Snook and Mr. Titus ought to be taught a salutary lesson. If contractors and others are made to feel that to be censured by a Coroner's jury means punishment there will be fewer calamities and fewer occasions for censure. There never was a time when there was such a reckless disregard of the law and of private and official duty as now, and there must be no more delay in applying the remedy.

Minister Schenck About to Resign.

One of our Washington despatches gives substance and authority to the flying rumor of the last few days, that Mr. Schenck is soon to retire from the English mission. There is no reason to doubt that the reason assigned is the true one. It is an office which no man can afford to hold who has no other pecuniary resources than his salary. No other Ambassador to London of the same rank is so slenderly provided for by his government, and no American Minister can meet the social requirements of the position in a manner consistent with his sense of dignity unless his private fortune enables him to spend, without inconvenience, a large amount in addition to his salary. For the last thirty or forty years, until Mr. Schenck was appointed, our Ministers to London have been men of wealth. Abbott Lawrence was a Massachusetts millionaire. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dallas, though not extremely rich, were men of substance, with comfortable estates. Mr. Charles Francis Adams inherited a large property, which he has improved by wise management. Mr. Motley had an ancestral estate which he has increased by the valuable copyrights of his books. All these Ministers valued the mission only as a position of honor, trust and usefulness, and they could afford to pay something for the honor out of their private resources. Mr. Schenck was called to maintain the social dignity of a post to which his predecessors had given great respectability, and he was unable to live on a scale at all approaching theirs without pecuniary sacrifices which he could not afford. He unfortunately tried to supplement his slender resources by a questionable speculation, which exploded in his hands, doing him no small damage. For his reputation's sake he could not afford to resign for some time after the Emma Mine charges, and was compelled to bear his burden until he had outlived them. He was forced to sell his American property and spend the proceeds, and he finds himself, at last, in a state of embarrassment which constrains him to retire ill satisfied with himself and disgraced with the public service. Until the salary of that mission is raised, of which there is no prospect, only a man of considerable wealth can afford to hold it.

Nothing is known by the public and probably nothing is yet known by the government as to Mr. Schenck's successor. The mission went a begging after Mr. Motley's removal, and it may be equally difficult now to find a statesman who is willing to take it. The surmises as to its acceptance by Secretary Fish are quite improbable. Mr. Fish has every requisite qualification and could easily afford the expense; but the exchange of positions is not to his taste.

COMMISSIONER WALES, of the Dock Department, contradicts, in a card, the Albany rumor, noticed by our correspondent, to the effect that the Commissioner and Mayor Wickham, like "Betsy and I," are "out," coupled with the conflicting statement that the two are in league to secure republican aid for certain measures in the State Legislature. The contradiction was scarcely needed; nevertheless we are glad to receive positive assurance that at least one old head of a city department is in harmony with the Mayor.

The American Cardinal.

The opinion seems to be confirmed that His Holiness the Pope will, at the coming Consistory, elevate Archbishop McCloskey to the rank of Cardinal. There have been many comments on this proposed action of His Holiness, but the only point that interests the people is this:—Thus far in the history of our government the Holy See has regarded America, not as a great nation, like England, France and Germany, but as a missionary country, and, therefore, the Catholic Church is not to be governed by priests of the highest rank. Now, in a country where Protestants are so largely in the majority, it is of very little consequence to the Catholics whether they are governed by a Cardinal or not. We presume it would make very little difference in its discipline. But the recognition of America on the part of the Holy See as a nation worthy of ranking with the great nations of the world, and to be, therefore, governed by the highest dignitaries of the Church, is a significant fact. In this sense, therefore, the appointment of Archbishop McCloskey to be a Cardinal is an event interesting to all citizens, no matter what their faith may be. In addition to this, the circumstance that the new Cardinal is a citizen of New York, a native of Long Island, a man distinguished for benevolence, piety and beauty of character, makes us feel that the honors of the Holy See have been well and gracefully bestowed.

OUTWARD OPENING DOORS.—The Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution, introduced by Mr. Cole, ordering the Superintendent of Buildings to insist that the doors of all churches, schools and places of public amusement be made to open outwardly. We are glad that Mr. Cole's resolution was promptly acted on, and hope that no time will be lost in compelling all places where the public assemble, either for worship or amusement, to adopt doors opening outwardly and of sufficient capacity to enable the assembled people to leave the building in a short space of time.

THE ALBANY CAPITOL.—No one will be astonished to learn that more stone has been used in building the new Capitol at Albany than was necessary. Had the investigation shown the contrary we should have been disappointed. So far the deficiency seems due to the absence of economy rather than to any positive dishonesty. But the end is not yet.

TREASURE THOYE.—They went in search of hidden treasure to the Archbishop's palace in the City of Mexico and found a human skull. Here's a sensation. Probably some Protestant priests were dining off. No commonplace explanation can be received.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Subscription has been opened in London for a memorial to Charles Lamo.

Congressman George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Professor William B. Rogers, of Boston, is staying at the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, is residing temporarily at the St. James Hotel.

Princess Gergent, Isabella's daughter and Alton's sister, has gone to Madrid.

United States Marshal S. H. Packard, of Louisiana, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Your tanner will last you nine years," and that will take us at least one year into the third term.

It is understood in the Bismarck circle that if the great man leaves office he will not leave politics.

Messrs. George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Don Platt Townsend, son of George Alfred Townsend, died suddenly at the Sturtevant House on Tuesday last.

Henry IV. believed that Paris was worth a mass; but Henry V. did not deem Paris and all France worth a whiff.

There is a cyclone on exhibition in Paris—a man from Australia with only one eye and that in the middle of his forehead.

Ex-Governor John T. Hoffman has arrived in this city from Albany and taken up his residence at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge Theodore Miller, of the New York Court of Appeals, arrived in this city last evening and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The "representative of an American museum" bid 49,000 francs at a sale in Paris the other day for an old pistol, but the Baron Rothschild went a thousand better and got it.

An English insurance company insures for a French author the manuscript of twelve plays at \$1,000 each. He always has that many on hand in his own house, or at different theatres.

Five editors were sentenced in Berlin the other day for an article which Von Stuppagel, the Governor, didn't like. In Clit's like Berlin it is impossible to know the Governor's taste.

In London lately a man ate a whole newspaper in one beer shop and a raw herring in another, and on account of this eccentricity in diet he was fined ten shillings. Yet they talk of British freedom.

"Why is it," asks an exchange, "that nearly every Senator's wife in Washington is a handsome woman?" It is simply because nearly every Senator's wife who is not a handsome woman is left at home.—*Courier Journal*.

Marseilles rejoices in Joko, a feminine orang outang, the most intelligent and womanlike yet seen in civilized countries. In fact, if all said of it be true, it would, if it should come to this country, be entitled to civil rights.

Paris will have another monument for the Communists to pull down the next time their turn comes. It will be dedicated on the 19th of March, and will be in memory of Generals Lecomte and Thomas, killed on that day in 1871.

In 1874 we had in these United States 5,839 failures, with liabilities to \$163,259,000; but in 1873 the failures were 5,185 and the liabilities \$225,499,000. Last year, therefore, more small failures; the big fellows went earlier.

His Excellency the President yesterday signed the commissions of Godofredo S. Orth as Minister to Austria, Horace Maynard as Minister to Turkey and G. W. Lawrence and George E. Dodge to be Centennial Commissioners for Arkansas.

Snackmaster Jim, Scarrace Charlie, Steamboat Frank and other Modoc Indians, now in Washington, on public exhibition, were at the Executive Mansion yesterday. As they had expressed a desire to shake hands with the President, His Excellency on this occasion indulged them. They had no other business with him.

Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, accompanied by Colonel James W. Forsyth, of his staff, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening from Washington, and will start this morning for Chicago. He will remain in the latter city several days, and will then proceed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and thence to New Orleans, where he expects to arrive in about a fortnight from the present date.

It will seem queer in a republic of the "free and equal" style that the Republic just established in France is supported by the price of the blood royal, four ducats, three marquis, thirteen comtes, three viscounts and five barons. But the Republic established in France does not set out with the declaration that everybody is "free and equal," as our fathers did, and its possible success lies in that very fact; for what did well here would not prosper there, as no dreadfully exhibited.